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~~METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OPENING CONTINUOUS FILAMENTS~~

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## Field of the Invention

- 5           The present invention relates generally to a method and  
an apparatus for opening crimped TOW to prepare opened  
continuous filaments, to be used as a surface layer of an  
absorbent article, such as sanitary napkin, or for other  
application.

## 10   Description of the Related Art

- For a surface layer of an absorbent article, such as  
sanitary napkin, conjugated synthetic fibers of core-sheath  
structure, such as those of PE/PP, PE/PET or the like are used.  
As the conjugated synthetic fibers, continuous filaments may  
15   be used.

- The continuous filaments are supplied to a manufacturing  
process of absorbent article or so forth in a form of TOW, in  
which filaments are bundled to firmly contact with each other  
and are crimped. In the manufacturing process, opening process  
20   is preformed to separate the continuous filaments from each  
other in the width direction of the TOW and to increase apparent  
width. The continuous filaments thus separated in the width  
direction in the opening process to have a uniform bulkiness,  
are used for production of the surface layer of the absorbent  
25   article or the like.

Conventionally, the following method is employed for opening the TOW.

At first, the TOW is supplied to a transporting roll group which is constructed such that downstream side roll has higher peripheral speed than that of upstream side roll for applying  
5 tension force to the TOW between the rolls. Then, the TOW is transferred to a transporting roll group which is constructed such that downstream side roll has lower peripheral speed than that of the upstream side roll for releasing the tension force.  
10 Application of tension force and release of tension force are effected, respectively at least one time. In this method, the tension force is applied to the continuous filaments forming the TOW for stretching crimp, and then, the filaments are elastically contracted to restore crimp. By stretching crimp  
15 and restoring crimp, the continuous filaments are given dispersing force in the width direction of the TOW.

As an alternation, there is another method for opening the TOW, in which a threaded roll formed with circumferentially extending grooves at a given pitch in the axial direction, is  
20 driven to rotate and the TOW is supplied onto the surface of the rotating threaded roll for opening. In this method, tension forces to be applied to the continuous filaments are varied between portions of the threaded roll where the grooves are present and portions of the threaded roll where the grooves  
25 are not present. By variation of tension force, the continuous

filaments forming the TOW are locally stretched and locally contracted and whereby to apply dispersion force in the width direction of the TOW.

In the further alternative, there is still another method  
5 for opening the TOW, in which an air jet is applied along longitudinal direction of the TOW. In this method, by blowing force of air, dispersing force of the continuous filaments is applied in the width direction of the TOW.

However, in the method where different peripheral speeds  
10 are provided for rolls in the transporting roll group, opening condition of the TOW depends on the peripheral speeds of the rolls, nip pressure of the rolls, materials of the roll surfaces and the like. Similarly, in the method employing the threaded roll, opening condition depends on nip pressure of the roll,  
15 material of the surface of the roll, size of each groove and the like.

Accordingly, when bundling condition of the TOW, basis weight of the TOW, fineness of continuous filaments or material of continuous filaments is varied, optimal opening may  
20 sometimes be impossible under the same condition. In such case, preparatory operation for varying various conditions is quite difficult and huge amount of cost is required for varying facility configuration.

On the other hand, in the method where the TOW is opened  
25 by air jet, since continuous filaments are separated by air

flow, it is difficult to achieve uniformity in opening.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been worked out in view of the  
5 problem set forth above. Therefore, it is an object of the  
present invention to provide a method and an apparatus for  
opening continuous filaments, which can uniformly open crimped  
TOW and can easily vary opening condition even when material  
or kind of TOW is varied.

10 According to a first aspect of the invention, there is  
provided an opening method of continuous filaments, comprising  
the steps of:

transporting crimped TOW by means of a plurality of rolls;  
and

15 applying a resistance on at least one side of the TOW  
by slidingly contacting at least one sliding body onto the TOW  
at between rolls, whereby continuous filaments stacked in a  
thickness direction of the TOW are caused to sift in a  
transporting direction of the TOW to open the TOW and to spread  
20 the continuous filaments in a width direction of the TOW.

According to the opening method of the invention, by  
pushing the sliding body (for example, of a plate shape) against  
the TOW to make the TOW slidingly contact with the sliding body,  
a shifting force in the transporting direction of the TOW can  
25 be effectively applied to the continuous filaments in the

thickness direction of the TOW, to thereby open the TOW. When the continuous filaments are separated from one another by opening, repulsive forces are caused between adjacent filaments due to contact between peaks and bottoms of crimps, so that the filaments are effectively spread in the width direction of the TOW.

It is preferred that a plurality of sliding bodies are provided in the resistance-applying step, and that each side of the TOW is slidingly contacted by at least one of the sliding bodies.

It is also preferred that each sliding body is adjustable of a tilt angle relative to a line perpendicular to transporting path of the TOW and a penetration amount into the transporting path of the TOW. The adjusting operation may be performed manually, but it is preferred that the opening method further comprises a step of detecting a width of spread continuous filaments after slidingly contacting with the sliding bodies, and a step of automatically adjusting the tilt angle and the penetration amount of the sliding bodies on the basis of the detected value.

Peripheral speeds of rolls located at upstream side and downstream side of the sliding body may be the same. But, it is preferred that among rolls located at upstream side and downstream side of the sliding body, the peripheral speed of the roll located at downstream side is set higher than that

of the roll located at upstream side for applying tension force on the TOW between the rolls.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided an opening apparatus of continuous filaments,  
5 comprising:

a transporting roll group for transporting crimped TOW of continuous filaments; and

at least one sliding body arranged between rolls of the transporting roll group for slidingly contacting with the TOW  
10 to be transported.

This opening apparatus may be constructed such that at least one sliding body is provided on one side of the TOW and at least one sliding body is provided on the other side of the TOW.

15 It is preferred that the opening apparatus further comprises:

detecting means for detecting a width of spread continuous filaments after slidingly contacting with the sliding body;

20 adjusting means for adjusting a tilt angle of the sliding body relative to a line perpendicular to transporting path of the TOW and a penetration amount of the sliding body into the transporting path of the TOW; and

control means for controlling the adjusting means for  
25 varying the tilt angle and the penetration amount of the sliding

The rolls located at upstream side and downstream side of the sliding body may be driven to rotate at the same peripheral speed. But, it is preferred that among rolls located at upstream side and downstream side of the sliding body and driven to rotate, the peripheral speed of the roll located at downstream side is set higher than that of the roll located at upstream side.

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In the drawings:

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Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the opening method and opening apparatus of Fig. 1;

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Fig. 4 is a partial side elevation showing another embodiment of the opening method and the opening apparatus;

Fig. 5 is a partial side elevation showing still another embodiment of the opening method and the opening apparatus;

5 Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing one example of an absorbent article;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a surface layer of the absorbent article; and

10 Fig. 8 is a section of the absorbent article and the surface layer.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

15 The present invention will be discussed hereinafter in detail in terms of the preferred embodiment of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be obvious, however, to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without  
20 these specific detailed. In the other instance, well known structure are not shown in detail in order to avoid unnecessary obscurity of the present invention.

25 Fig. 1 is an explanatory illustration for showing a method and an apparatus for manufacturing a surface layer of an absorbent article including opening method and opening



apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the opening method and opening apparatus of Fig. 1.

In opening process 1 of continuous filaments shown in  
5 Figs. 1 and 2, TOW 2A, in which continuous filaments are bundled and crimped, is supplied and opened to be uniform in width direction.

Continuous filaments forming TOW 2A may be conjugated synthetic fibers of core-sheath structure, such as those of  
10 PE/PET, PE/PP or the like, side-by-side type conjugated fibers, such as those of PE/PET, PE/PP or the like, or mono-fibers, such as those of PE, PP, PET or the like.

Crimping is performed by means of a crimper upon manufacturing of filaments and number of crimp is increased  
15 by pre-heating calender or hot air process. For example, crimping condition of the TOW is that number of crimp per 1 inch of one continuous filament is in a range of 5 to 40 or in a range of 15 to 30, and after opening, crimp modulus of elasticity of one continuous filament is greater than or equal  
20 to 70%.

Number of crimp is based on JIS L-1015 and crimp modulus of elasticity is based on JIS L-1074. In case of the filament of a fineness less than 5.5 dtex, an initial load of 0.49 mN is applied in pulling direction, and in case of the filament  
25 of a fineness greater than or equal to 5.5 dtex, an initial

load of 0.98 mN is applied in pulling direction. Number of crimp referred to is number of threads (peaks) per 1 inch (25 mm) when the initial load is applied.

On the other hand, the crimp modulus of elasticity is  
5 expressed by:

$$\{(b - c)/(b - a)\} \times 100 (\%)$$

wherein a is a length of filament when the initial load  
10 is applied, b is a length when the crimp is stretched by applying a tension force of 4.9 mN per 1.1 dtex for 30 seconds, and c is a length as applied the initial load again after 2 minutes from releasing of the tension force.

When opened TOW is used for a surface layer of an absorbent  
15 article, the continuous filaments are preferably treated to be hydrophilic with a hydrophilic agent being applied to their surfaces or kneaded in the resin. It is also preferred that the continuous filaments contain inorganic filler for whitening, such as titanium oxide or the like, in the content  
20 of 0.5 to 10% by weight. By whitening process, the continuous filaments may easily hide menstrual blood or the like absorbed in an absorbent layer of an absorbent article from external view. The individual continuous filaments may have a circular or modified cross-section.

25 In the opening process 1, TOW 2A is transported toward

right in the drawing by means of a transporting roll group composed of rolls 3, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7, 8 and 9. Between the paired rolls 4a and 4b and the paired rolls 5a and 5b, sliding plates 11 and 12 as sliding bodies are provided. The sliding plates 11 and 12 are placed in opposition relative to the TOW 2A and with offset in transporting direction of the TOW. As shown in Fig. 2, the front edges 11a and 12a of respective sliding plates 11 and 12 extend in straight in width direction of the TOW. In the shown embodiment, the front edges 11a and 12a are chamfered to have a wedge-shaped section, but may be otherwise chamfered to have a curved section or the like. Of course, it is possible not to chamfer the front edges 11a and 12a. The front edges 11a and 12a so extend as to permit sliding of the entire TOW 2A.

It is also possible that the front edges 11a and 12a extend in a curved (arcuate) shape or in a corrugated shape. In case of curved (arcuate) shape, the center portion of respective front edges 11a and 12a is recessed away from the TOW 2A. In case of corrugated shape, convex shape projecting toward the TOW 2A and concave shape recessed away from the TOW 2A are repeated in the width direction of the TOW.

On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 3, the front edge 11a of the sliding plate 11 and the front edge 12a of the sliding plate 12 are preferably located to penetrate into a transporting path of the TOW 2A. Here, the transporting path of the TOW 2A

is meant to indicate a path extending in straight between the paired rolls 4a and 4b and the paired rolls 5a and 5b. In Fig. 3, the transporting path extends vertically. Furthermore, it is preferred to provide an overlapping amount (overhanging amount) O between the sliding plates 11 and 12 (as expressed by a distance between the front edges 11a and 12a in the horizontal direction of Fig. 3). Also, in order to increase friction force in sliding between the front edges 11a and 12a and the TOW 2A, it is preferred to set tilt angle  $\theta$  for the sliding plates 11 and 12 relative to a line perpendicular to transporting path of the TOW 2A (horizontal line in the shown case). Particularly, the tilt angle  $\theta$  is preferably set to orient the front edges 11a and 12a upwardly. However, it is also possible to set the tilt angle  $\theta$  to orient the front edges 11a and 12a downwardly for absorbing increased magnitude of friction force in sliding associating with increasing of overlapping amount O.

When the TOW 2A is transported while sliding on the front edges 11a and 12a of the sliding plates 11 and 12, at first, one side of the TOW 2A receives the resistance from the sliding plate 11. By this sliding resistance, a shifting force in the transporting direction acts on individual continuous filaments stacked in thickness direction of the TOW 2A to separate adjacent filaments from each other. More specifically, when separated by application of the shifting force, the individual

filaments, which have been firmly fitted with each other in a condition with matching phase of crimp before opening the TOW, are brought into contact with each other in a condition with shifting phase of crimp. Accordingly, repulsive forces  
5 f and f are caused between adjacent filaments due to contact between peaks and bottoms of crimps, so that the filaments are uniformly spread in the width direction of the TOW.

Next, the other side of the TOW 2A receives the resistance from the sliding plate 12. Accordingly, a shifting force in  
10 the transporting direction is also applied to individual continuous filaments stacked in thickness direction of the TOW 2A, for further opening. Thus, the TOW 2A is further spread to have a width W. In the drawings, TOW opened to have the width W is indicated at 2B. Hereinafter, for sake of clarity, the  
15 TOW indicated at 2B is referred to as fibrous layer 2B.

In order to make opening by means of the sliding plates 11 and 12 effective, it is preferred to apply a tension to the continuous filaments between the paired rolls 4a and 4b and the paired rolls 5a and 5b. The peripheral speeds of the paired  
20 rolls 4a and 4b and the peripheral speeds of the paired rolls 5a and 5b may be the same. However, for appropriately applying tension, it is preferred to make the peripheral speeds of the paired rolls 5a and 5b higher than the peripheral speeds of the paired rolls 4a and 4b.

25 It is preferred that the sliding plates 11 and 12 are

so mounted on a not shown supporting member so to permit adjustment of individual penetration amounts of the sliding plates 11 and 12 into the transporting path of the TOW 2A (i.e., the overlapping amount 0 of the sliding plates 11 and 12) and also permit adjustment of individual tilt angles  $\theta$  of the sliding plates 11 and 12. In the opening method and opening apparatus using the sliding plates 11 and 12, it becomes possible to adapt to variation of material and fineness of continuous filament, basis weight of the TOW 2A and so forth only by adjusting the penetration amounts (overlapping amount 0) and/or the tilt angles  $\theta$  of the sliding plates 11 and 12. By effecting adjustment from time to time, moreover, quality of the opened fibrous layer 2B can be made stable.

While the adjusting operation can be performed manually, it is also possible to automatically adjust the penetration amounts and the tilt angles  $\theta$  of the sliding plates 11 and 12 as in the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in order to achieve automatic adjustment, detecting means 15 for detecting the width W of the fibrous layer 2B of the opened continuous filaments is provided between the paired rolls 6a and 6b and the roll 7.

The detecting means 15 includes a pair of CCD cameras 16 for confronting two side edges of the fibrous layer 2B and a background plate 17 located at opposite side of the cameras

16 relative to the fibrous layer 2B for confronting the fibrous layer 2B. Since the continuous filaments are white or semi-transparent, the background plate 17 may be provided a color of good contrast in color to the continuous filaments, such as black, dark green and so forth.

5 An image picked up by the camera 16 is processed by an image processing portion 21 to detect two side edges of the fibrous layer 2B as boundary lines. The position information of the boundary lines detected by the image processing portion 10 21 is applied to a control portion 22 which takes CPU as primary component. In the control portion 22, the position information of the boundary lines are compared with a preliminarily set threshold value and a correction value is calculated.

On the other hand, on supporting portions of the sliding plates 11 and 12, adjusting means (adjusting actuators) 24a and 24b which can adjust a moving amount in horizontal direction and the tilt angles  $\theta$  of the sliding plates 11 and 12, are provided. The adjusting means 24a and 24b have stepping motors for varying penetration amounts of the sliding plates 11 and 15 12 into the transporting path of the TOW 2A and stepping motors for varying the tilt angles  $\theta$  of the sliding plates 11 and 12. 20

The correction value calculated by the control portion 22 is applied to a driver 23 which controls the adjusting means 24a and 24b. The driver 23 operates the adjusting means 24a and 24b on the basis of the correction value. 25

In the automatic adjustment, the optimal width of the fibrous layer 2B after opening are preliminarily predicted depending upon material and fineness of the continuous filaments and basis weight of the supplied TOW 2A, and information relating to the predicted optimal width is input to the control portion 22. On the basis of the input value, the threshold value is determined. When the width W of the fibrous layer 2B after opening is smaller than the predicted optimal width, adjustment by the adjusting means 24a and 24b is performed to make the overlapping amount O and/or the tilt angles  $\theta$  greater. Conversely, when the width W of the fibrous layer 2B after opening is greater than the predicted optimal width, adjustment by the adjusting means 24a and 24b is performed to make the overlapping amount O and/or the tilt angles  $\theta$  smaller.

By performing automatic adjustment in response to material and fineness of the continuous filaments and basis weight of the supplied TOW 2A, optimal opening can be performed constantly and whereby quality of fibrous layer 2B opened becomes stable. Also, when the TOW 2A is varied in material, basis weight or the like, the overlapping amount O and the tilt angles of the sliding plates 11 and 12 can be automatically adapted by only varying setting value input to the control portion 22.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, a production process



30 of a surface layer of an absorbent article is continuously arranged following to the opening process 1.

In the production process 30 of the surface layer, a liquid permeable, heat-fusible base 31 is transported through transporting rolls 32, 33 and 34. The base 31 may be a point bonded non-woven fabric, a through-air bonded non-woven fabric, a spun bonded non-woven fabric, an air-laid non-woven fabric, a span laced non-woven fabric or the like. In such case, use can be made of core-sheath type or side-by-side type conjugated fibers treated to be hydrophilic, such as those of PE/PP, PE/PET or PP/PP. In an alternative, as the base 31, it is also possible to use a film formed of thermoplastic synthetic resin, a laminate sheet of a film and a non-woven fabric, or the like. Furthermore, a foam film formed with a large number of holes by applying vacuum pressure to molten/semi-molten resin on a screen drum, or a film formed with holes by elongation strain by hot needles may also be used.

When the non-woven fabric is used as the base 31, it is preferably corrugated to have wrinkles repeated along transporting direction. The corrugated non-woven fabric can be easily contracted in the transporting direction (Y direction).

On the other hand, the elastic members 35 are supplied through another path other than the path of the base 31. Each elastic member 35 may be made of synthetic rubber or natural

rubber and takes form in string or strip. For providing sufficient contracting force for the base 31 in the Y direction, when strain amount in stretching direction is provided in a range of 5 to 50%, preferred contractive tension of one elastic member 35 is in a range of 1.86 to 7.64 mN.

The elastic members 35 are transported by the transporting rolls 36, 37, 38, 39 and 41. The peripheral speed of the transporting roll 37 is higher than that of the paired transporting rolls 36. The peripheral speed of the transporting roll 38 is higher than that of the transporting roll 37. The peripheral speed of the transporting roll 39 is higher than that of the transporting roll 38. The peripheral speed of the paired transporting rolls 41 is higher than that of the transporting roll 39. Between the paired transporting rolls 36 and the paired transporting rolls 41, thus, the elastic members 35 are given a tensile strain in range of 5 to 50%. Thereafter, the elastic members 35 are fixed to the base 31 in a condition where the foregoing tensile strain is applied. Here, the individual elastic member 35 in the form of string or strip are spaced apart from each other in a direction perpendicular to the transporting direction by a constant interval to extend in parallel, and are fixed to the base 31 by a hot melt adhesive or the like.

The fibrous layer 2B opened in the opening process 1 is widened (spread in the width direction) by a widening guide

42 to have a uniform bulkiness. Subsequently, by the paired transporting rolls 33, the fibrous layer 2B thus opened and widened is supplied to the surface of the base 31 having the elastic members 35 fixed on the back face thereof.

5           Between the paired transporting rolls 33 and the paired transporting rolls 34, the stack of the fibrous layer 2B, the base 31 and the elastic members 35 is clamped between welding rolls 44 and 45, one of which is provided with emboss for forming fixing lines 52 of a pattern shown in Fig. 7. After passing  
10 through the welding rolls 44 and 45, the fibrous layer 2B is partially fixed to the base 31 at the fixing lines 52 as shown in Fig. 7. At this time, the fixing method is heat seal or sonic seal.

          On the downstream side of the paired transporting rolls  
15 34, stretching force on the elastic members 35 is released. Then, by elastic contracting force of the elastic members 35, the base 31 is uniformly contracted in the Y direction to make a distance between adjacent fixing lines 52 smaller to form a large number of loop portions 51 from the fibrous layer 2B.  
20 Thus, a surface layer 50 is produced.

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the surface layer 50, and Fig. 8 is a section of an absorbent article employing the surface layer 50.

          The fixing lines 52 formed by the welding rolls 44 and  
25 45 are formed at a constant pitch in the Y direction. More

specifically, the fixing lines 52 are arranged in staggered manner between rows adjacent in the X direction. Therefore, as a result of contraction of the base 31 in the Y direction by elastic contracting force of the elastic members 35, the loop portions 51 are formed respectively between adjacent fixing lines 52 to have relatively large bulkiness. Furthermore, the loop portions 51 can behave independently of each other.

Fig. 6 shows a sanitary napkin 60 as one example of the absorbent article. As shown in Fig. 8, the sanitary napkin 60 has a structure, in which a liquid absorbing layer 62 is laid on a liquid impermeable backing sheet 61 and a liquid permeable surface sheet 63 is laid over the liquid absorbing layer 62.

The surface layer 50 formed through the manufacturing process set forth above is located at the center region or the entire region of a liquid receiving surface of the sanitary napkin 60, for example. The surface sheet 63 and the base 31 are partially fixed by a hot melt adhesive.

In the surface layer 50, the loop portions 51 are formed between respectively adjacent fixing lines 52. The continuous filaments of the fibrous layer 2B forming the loop portions 51 have freedom in the X direction and Y direction and have restoring ability against pressure in compression direction. Accordingly, the surface layer 50 may flexibly conform to the skin of a wearer to reduce irritative feeling on the skin. On

the other hand, menstrual blood or the like applied to the loop portions 51 flows along the continuous filaments of the loop portions 51 to reach the base 31 to be absorbed in the liquid absorbing layer 62 through the base 31 and the surface sheet 5 63.

Next, Figs. 4 and 5 are explanatory illustrations showing other embodiments of the present invention.

In the opening process shown in Fig. 4, a plurality of sliding plates 11 and a plurality of sliding plates 12 are provided. By providing the plurality of sliding plates 11 and the plurality of sliding plates 12, which are opposed to each other relative to the TOW 2A, opening of the TOW 2A can be performed more effectively. 10

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the fibrous layer 2B opened by the sliding plates 11 and 12 is transported by transporting rolls 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, peripheral speeds of which are higher at downstream side roll than the upstream side roll to apply a tension force on the fibrous layer 2B. Subsequently, the tension force is released by transporting 15 rolls 76 and 77, peripheral speeds of which are lower at the down stream side roll than the upstream roll. 20

In this embodiment, the fibrous layer 2B opened by the sliding plates 11 and 12 is further processed by applying and releasing tension force, to further progress opening.

On the other hand, in the manufacturing process 30 of 25

the surface layer shown in Fig. 1, elastically contractive base 31 may be employed without using the elastic member 35, or in the alternative, heat shrinking material may be used for the base 31. In this case, after the fibrous layer 2B is fixed at the fixing lines 52 in Fig. 7, the base 31 is contracted by heat shrink for forming the loop portions 51.

As set forth above, with the present invention, the TOW of the continuous filaments can be effectively opened and quality of the fibrous layer after opening becomes stable. Also, it becomes possible to easily adapt for variation of basis weight of the TOW or variation of material or fineness of the continuous filaments.

For manufacturing the absorbent article, such as sanitary napkin, various way has been taken, and the absorbent article may be formed in various structure and configuration. For instance, the absorbent articles and manufacturing process have been disclosed in commonly owned co-pending U. S. Patent Application entitled "ABSORBENT ARTICLE EMPLOYING SURFACE LAYER WITH CONTINUOUS FILAMENT AND MANUFACTURING PROCESS THEREOF" (claiming priority based on Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-265467) and also in commonly owned co-pending U. S. Patent Application entitled "ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING FIBROUS LAYER ON SURFACE" (claiming priority based on Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-265476). The disclosure of the above-identified commonly owned co-pending

U. S. Patent Applications are herein incorporated by reference.

Although the present invention has been illustrated and described with respect to exemplary embodiment thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that the  
5 foregoing and various other changes, omission and additions may be made therein and thereto, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore, the present invention should not be understood as limited to the specific embodiment set out above but to include all possible  
10 embodiments which can be embodied within a scope encompassed and equivalent thereof with respect to the feature set out in the appended claims.

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